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# THE TEXAS GAZETTE.

"DIOS Y LIBERTAD."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY **GODWIN BROWN COTTEN**, AT SIX DOLLARS, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

**VOL. I. AUSTIN, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1830. NO. 12.**

EDITED BY
**ROBERT M. WILLIAMSON.**


*From Macfarlane's Constantinople in 1828.*

## SULTAN MAHMOOD.

Of Sulta Mahmood's personal appearance, I will speak here not from the rapid glances I had been able to cate at him; on his way from the boat to the mosque, all from the mosque to the camp, the first time I saw im; but from the impression left on my mind by thesomewhat frequent views I had of him afterwards, n different situations and attire.

I had reasn some traveller that his complexion was deadly lle, and that the expression of his countenance partok of the *doomed* melancholy which used generally o mark that of his cousin and predecessor, the unfitunate Selim. The complexion I saw was as far frn pallid as could be—it was excessively sun burnt, manly brown; I was informed of the correctness othe traveller's statement, and that he had got rid othe sickly hue of the seraglio only lately, or since h passion for military life and the field developed itself. Manly exercise and a constant exposure to sun and wind, could not plant roses on a cheek of 40, bt they had given what suited a soldier and reforming Sultan better Instead of melancholy, and the air of doomed man, I remarked an expression of firmnes and self-confidence and of haughtiness, not unmixd with a degree of ferocity. His lofty and orientaly arched eye-brows, his large coal black eyes, (wh ch are habitualy rolling, however, rather heavy thn otherwise,) bs thick black beard and mustachios, which completely veil the expression of the lowe features, the lordly carriage of his head, all calculted to strike and coincide perfectly with our picturesque idea of an Eastern despot. There was, perhaps, more than one Turk in his suite who had the sam traits in greater perfection, and whom a stranger night have fancied o be the Sultan—bus there is a decided character n Mahmood's person that no incognito disguise can conceal from those who have once seen him. This I have been told by Turks, Greeks and Armenians, whohave often recognized him with fear and trembling wien he has been wondering with only one attendant (meanly travestied like himself) through the obscure quarters of Constantinople—an amusement, or an occupation, that up to the last winter he was accustomed frequently to give himself.

His stature is not tall, but a fine breadth of shoulders, an open chest, and well set arms, denote robustness and great strength. Indeed, up to his late exclusive devotion to the arts of war, to drilling and manœuvering; his great pride used to be to pull the "longest bow" of any man in his dominions, (I do not mean metaphorically,) the numerous little stone columns stuck up in the hollow of the Ocmeidan at extraordinary distances, to mark the flight of the imperial arrow, still attest the strength of his arm.—The lower part of his frame is not so good; like nearly all the Turks I have seen, there is a defect an ungracefulness in his legs, derived from the Turkish mode of continually sitting with those members crossed under his body—a mode that must check the circulation of the blood, and tend to distortion.—Besides, the youthful life of Mahmood was passed in inactive imprisonment of the Seraglio, in the most [illegible]y manner, among time worn women and [illegible]ut up from all manly exercise. The Turk[illegible]men, as well as ladies, are proud of a white [illegible]nd, but hitherto they are obstinate one[illegible] adventitious coverings and preservers [illegible]d by us indispensible to both sexes.—I could [illegible] to them the chapter in the Koran where [illegible] strictly prohibited from adorning their per[illegible] which they do most profusely, with gold and [illegible]wels, silks and costly robes, but I know not where they can find a prohibition of gloves, which Mahomet could have had no idea of, than of that cherished [illegible]odace of a world yet undiscovered—rum.—But gloves, no Turk has yet worn, and the Sultan's were bare like all the rest—a trifle, but a trifle a European could scarcely help remarking, when he saw him in his almost European military dress. Another insificant variation from our personal equipment was his boots; they were not of leather, but of black velvet, every time I saw him in his military costume; the form, however, was European, and they were worn under the trowsers, like our Wellingtons.

Mahmood appears to the best advantage on horseback. Except on going to the mosque on Fridays, or in any other grand ceremonies prescribed by religion, when every thing is strictly oriental, he rides on a Frank military saddle, and in our style. In this recent study he has certainly made great progress; his seat is good; he sits firm and erect, and might really pass muster among a regiment of our fine horse guards, and that with credit. The difference to this from the Turkish style of equitation is so immense, as to offer no trifling difficulty to those accustomed to the latter, with huge saddles like cradles, and short and almost immovable stirrups that tuck up the knees in close contact with the groin. Indeed, so considerable is this difficulty, that but few of the regular imperial guard could yet keep a steady seat with their long stirrups, which they were often heard to curse as an invention of the devil to break men's necks. Mahmood was indisputably the best horseman *a la Europeane* in his army; and this acquirement, together with other proficiency he was fast arriving at, viz: that of commanding and manœuvering a squadron of horse—formed then his pride and his glory. His instructor in both was Signor Collasso, an Italian officer, now a great favorite, of whom I shall speak more particularly in a succeeding chapter. Mahmood's constitution has always been good; it triumphed over the enervating destructive influence to which it was subjected during his captivity in the Seraglio; and the sudden transition from oriental luxury and ease, from the habitual life of a Sultan, to the life of a sort of Frederic the Great, has rather improved his general health than otherwise. The way however, in which he exposed himself to the glaring hot sun in the summer of 1827, when he was continually out with his tacitoes at Dant Pasha, Ramed Chiflick, or other places in the neighborhood, did injury to his eyes, and induced a dimness of sight, which he still occasionally suffered. Dr. M. C. an Irishman, who is physician to his selictar, or sword-bearer, and to most of his grandees, has told me, that he entertained a decided antipathy to medicine. I should have proposed changing his *coiffure* for when *en militaire*, he wears the scarlet cloth skull-cap I have described, with nothing to shade his eyes or defend his head from the percussion of the sun's rays, regardless of the sensible eastern practice of thickening the turban's folds as the heat increases.

## HELL BRIDGE.

There is a narrow pass between the mountains in the neighbourhood of Benbeurg, in the Highlands of Scotland, which at a little distance has the appearance of an immense artificial bridge, thrown over an immense chasm; but on nearer approach is seen to be a wall of nature's own masonry, formed of vast and jagged bodies of solid rock, piled on each other as if in sport of the architect. Its sides are in some places covered with trees of a considrable size, and a passenger who has a head steady enough to look down the precipice, may see the eyry of birds of prey beneath his feet. The path across is so narrow that it cannot admit of persons passing; and indeed none but natives would attempt the dangerous route, tho' it saves a circuit of three miles. Yet it sometimes happens that travellers meet, owing to the curve formed by the pass preventing a view across from either side; and when this is the case, one lies down while the other crawls over his bod[illegible] one day a Highlander walking along the pass, [illegible]n he had gained the highest part of the arch, observed another coming leisurely up, and being himself of the patrician order, called to him to lie down; the person, however, disregarded the command, and the Highlanders met on the summit. They were Cairn and Benbeurg, of two families in enmity to each other. "I was first at the top," said Benbeurg, "and called out first to lie down that I might pass over in peace."

"When the Grant prostrates himself before M'Pherson," answered the other, "It must be with a sword run through his body."—"Turn back, then," said Benbeurg, "and repass as you come." "Go back yourself, if you like it, replied the Grant, I will not be the first of my name to turn before a M'Pherson."

They then threw their bonnets over the precipice, and advanced with a slow and cautious pace, closer to each other; they were both unarmed. Stretched their limbs, like men preparing for a desperate struggle, they planted their feet firmly on the ground, compressed their lips, knit their dark brows, and fixing fierce and watching eyes on each other, stood prepared for the onset. They both grappled at the same moment; but being of equal strength, were unable for some time to shift each other's position—standing fixed upon the rock, with suppressed breath, and muscles strained to the "top of their bent," like statues carved out of the solid stone.

At length M'Pherson suddenly removing his right foot so as to give him greater purchase, stooped his body and bent his enemy down with him by main strength, till they both leaned over the precipice, looking downward into the terrible abyss. The contest was as yet doubtful for Grant had placed his foot firmly on an elevation of the brink, and had equal command of his enemy—but at this moment M'Pherson sunk slowly and firmly on one knee, and while Grant suddenly started back stooping to take the supposed advantage, whirled him over his head into the gulf—M'Pherson himself fell backwards, his body partly hanging over the rock—a fragment gave away beneath him and he sunk further, till catching with a desperate effort at the solid stone above, he regained his footing. There was a pause of deathlike stillness, and the bold heart of M'Pherson felt sick and faint. At length, as if compelled unwillingly by some mysterious feelings he looked down over the precipice.

Grant had caught with a death gripe by the rugged point of a rock—his enemy was almost within his reach! His face was turned upward, and there was in it horror and despair—but he uttered no word or cry. The next moment he losed his hold—and his brains were dashed out before the eyes of his hereditary foe; the mangled body disappeared among the trees, and at last a heavy and solemn sound aroso from the bottom. M'Pherson returned home an altered man. He purchased a commission in the army, and fell bravely in the wars of the Peninsula. The Gaelic name of the place where this tragedy was acted signifies Hell Bridge.

*From the Washington Chronicle.*

It is pleasing to contrast the Russian Monarch, Nicholas, with the Turkish Mahomet the Second, in similar situations. The latter took Constantinople in 1453, and Gibbon thus describes the result:—

"Youth, beauty and the appearance of wealth, attracted their choice, and the right of property was decided among themselves by a prior seizure, by personal strength, or by the authority of command. In the space of an hour, the male captives were bound with cords, the females with their veils and girdles—the senators were linked with their slaves; the prelates with the porters of the church, and young men of plebian class, with noble maids, whose faces had been invisable to the sun and their nearest kindred. In this common captivity, the ranks of society were confounded—the ties of nature were cut assunder; and the inexorable soldier was careless of the father's groans, the tears of the mother, and the lementations of the children. The nuns were torn from the altars, with naked bosoms, out-stretched hands and dishevelled hair. Of these these unfortunate Greeks, whole

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herds were rudely driven thro' the streets; and as the conquerors were eager to return for more prey, their trembling pace was quickened with menaces and blows. At the same hour, a similar rapine was exercised in all the churches and monasteries and in all the palaces and houses of the capital."

I will not proceed with the heart-rending account, but with exultation advert to the humane instructions of the Autocrat of Russia, uttered in the tranquilizing proclamation of General Diebitsch, whose name might have been recorded as a conqueror of Byzantium, and the subverter of Mahometan power in Europe. What discord and carnage might have been excited! "The rapine of an hour is more productive than the industry of years." The character of the Sultan, of his Bashaws and of his people, will be changed by the exemplary humanity of the enemy. Avarice, no doubt, hinted to the Russian conqueror what spoil was in his power, and ambition whispered—"immortalize yourself as a glorious conqueror—march into the famous capital." With a truer estimate of glory, he quelled these delusive temptations.

I hope some able philanthropist will, in bright colors, fully display the pure virtue and true heroism exhibited on this important occasion, destined to arrest tyranny, to populate wastes, and to spread peace and prosperity over the fairest portion of our globe, which has so long suffered calamities of every description. It is gratifying to live in these civilizing times, when every one must participate in pleasure at the exhibitions of humanity dignifying the human race. Even the conquered rejoice, and praise is extorted from the humiliated Sultan. I rejoice that a long life has permitted me to witness this magnanimous example, after having seen the independence of the United States, the constitution given to France, the Revolutions of South America, and the progress of my brethren in making steam engines, canals, railways, machinery, and countless improvements, surpassing the advancement of centuries. What expanded ideas, what generous sentiments now exalt the human race—glorying in the exercise of power to excite hope instead of terror, and gratitude instead of execration. What a theme is here for a poet! H.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship John Jay, capt. Holdridge, arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool. She sailed on the evening of the 8th ult. was 8 days in clearing the Channel, and has had a boistrous passage, with frequent snow storms.

We have received Liverpool papers of the 8th, and London to the 7th Dec. inclusive. They contain no political news of importance.

Baron d'Assica, agent of Don Miguel to England, had an interview with the Earl of Aberden on the 5th.

The Portuguese Government has issued an order directing that no vessels from New-Orleans, or the neighboring ports shall be admitted into any port of Portugal.

Advices from Oporto to Nov. 15, presents the usual distressing aspect of affairs in that distracted country. Seventeen persons who intended emigrating by an American schooner, were found by the police officers in the ship's hold, and committed to prison; the schooner was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The Emperor Nicholas was seized with shivering fits, and fever fits on the 8th Nov. The English papers are speculating on the consequences of his demise. The last bulletin of the 21st, states:—"His Majesty slept eight hours last night, but there is no change in his disorder."

The Austrian Observer has an article upon the trade between Russia and China, which it professes to have copied from a Prussian paper—the general depository for Russian affairs—which among other things, states that Russia some time ago took possession of a country in Central Asia, as extensive as France and Holland put together, part of this territory, is composed of turbulent subjects, whom China could *not* control, but which it seems Russia *can*. It is also stated that the new Russian frontier, is distant about twenty-eight French leagues, from the English possessions in India.

In the British stock market, Consols opened on the 5th, at 95 and 95 1-8. The Directors of the Bank, on that day, resolved 1st to lend money for a limited period—from the 5th of December to the 15th January—upon Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, India Bills, and approved Bills of Exchange, at three per cent per annum; the loans not to be for less than ten days, nor for a smaller sum than 2000*l*; the accommodations to be open not only to persons having accounts in the Bank, but also to the public generally; 2dly, to make advances in gold bullion at the rate of two per cent only, for periods not shorter than ten days, but without any limit as to the duration of the loan.

The packet ship Florida, arrived at Liverpool in the short passage of 17 days from this port.

The passengers by the Napoleon, from New-York, presented the commander of that vessel captain Smith, with a handsome piece of Plate, as a mark of their gratitude for his obliging and gentlemanly attention to their comfort and convenience on their voyage.

The Galatea frigate had arrived in England from Mexico, with 300,000 dollars, and forty packages of cochineal, and some remittances of the other London Mining Companies.

There has been some skirmishing between the Russian and Turkish troops in Asia, where the news of the signature of the restoration of peace had not penetrated three weeks after that event had taken place.

LONDON, Dec 7

A Flanders Mail arrived last night, bringing Brussels papers to the 5th instant. A letter from Ancona, dated the 19th ultimo, mentions, that a Greek corps of 4000 men after the defeat of the Turks marched to Athens, with a view of clearing Livadia of the Turks, but that intelligence had been brought by a French vessel that the Greeks had been totally defeated. Such was the report, which, if true, would make a considerable alteration in the settlement of the Greek question.

The Moniteur publishes a table of the prices of grain, which regulate exportation and importation in France, by which it appears that prices have fallen since last summer, though not very considerably.

The Spanish Government, it appears, think seriously of re-establishing the lines of St. Roche, before Gibraltar; it has also allotted three millions of francs.

On the 27th of November the ship America went forth from Havre, with 119 passengers, men, women, and children; they quitted France to go and found a colony in Mexico. The point to which they direct themselves, is called Guazacualco, situated on a navigable river, which throws its waters into the Bay of Campeachy, and about eight leagues from the little city of Toledo.

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PENSACOLA, Jan. 23.

*Arrival of the U. S. Schooner Grampus.*

The U. S. Scooner Grampus, Lieut. Commandant Latimer, arrived at this port on Monday evening last, after a passage of 7 days from Cuba. The Grampus has been absent 88 days, and has been employed in convoying from Havana and Matanzas.

Capt. Latimer informs us, that a Spanish Packet arrived at Havana, the day before he sailed, after 52 days passage from Cadiz, bringing intelligence, that an expedition of 9000 men were about to sail for Havana, and from thence against Mexico. At the time of the sailing of the Packet, the failure of Baradas was not known in Spain.

Information was received at Matanzas, from the Governor of Sagua la Grande, that a party of pirates was cruizing, in an open boat, among the Keys on the Cuba shore, armed with 4 mukets and 6 blunderbusses. Capt. L. immediately dispatched his boats under command of Lt. Broughan, in pursuit of them. The Governor of Matanzas having furnished a force by land to co-operate with the boats, in case the pirates should be driven ashore. Lt. Broughan was in pursuit 9 days, but saw nothing of them. Spoke two Spanish coasters among the Keys, who informed them that they had been robbed by the prates of provisions, but had no violence offered. The Governor of Sagua la Grande had dispatched 2 large boats, well armed, in pursuit, and 2 small Spanish schooners were also cruizing among the Keys for them. The party consists of one white man, one mulatto, and six negroes, who had absconded from the plantations in Cuba. The boat which the pirates have, was not calculated to permit them to extend their operations in the Bahama channel or on the banks.

Capt. L. confirms in part, the statement of a passenger in the Uncle Sam, recently arrived at Baltimore, relative to the U. S. ship Hornet. A British sloop of war arrived at Havana, the officers of which, informed the officers of the Grampus, that the sloop of war had spoken a vessel, the Captain of which said, *he had seen the Hornet dismisled, and offered assistance, which was declined.*

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*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Egypt.*

"There are seven learned Frenchmen here, who have been sent by the French Government, with the charge of translating and illustrating the heiroglyphics. Then head is the renowned Champolion, who reads the heiroglyphics with as much readiness as his native language, and states that he finds all in the heiroglyphics that the Bible relates of Egypt. I have often seen these gentlemen, and hope to meet them in Cairo. *S. Gaz.*

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The following curious paragraph, translated from a file of Bremen papers, by a gentleman in a commercial house at Baltimore, is copied from the Patriot of that city.

"The Leeds Intelligencer of a late date makes mention of an Egyptian Mummy, which was presented to the Philosophical Society of that city, by the late John Blade, Esq. and which has recently undergone a complete examination by that body. On unfolding the bandages in which the body was wrapped, there was discovered a copper plate with hieroglyphics engraved thereon, the interpretion of which made known the business and character of the deceased, and the time and place at which the body was embalmed. The time proved to be during the reign of Manasses the 5th, called by the Greeks Monophis, of the dynasty of Memph, and father of the renowned Sesostris. Manasses was the 18th of the Egyptian Kings, and ascended the throne 143 years before the birth of Christ; the body, therefore, lived contemporaneously with Moses. The engraving states also, that the deceased was an incense bearer and secretary of the rites of the God Mendon at Thebes, which situation he occupied about 200 years ago."

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# TEXAS GAZETTE.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1830.


The sloop Nelson arrived at the mouth of the River Brazos, a few days since, from New-Orleans, with about fifty passengers.

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The schooner Pocahontas will have Brazoria some time next week, for New-Orleans. She is a new vessel and has fine accommodations for passengers.

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The mail from Mexico arrived on Thursday, but brings nothing of importance from the capital.

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COL. WALLACE, American Consul for this State arrived in this town on Thursday last, from New-Orleans.

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*Messrs. Editors*

I have seen a notice in the New-Orleans papers tending to impress the belief, that the sloop Jackson, had been lost on this coast—and that the crew and passengers had perished. I have the satisfaction to inform the friends of those on board, that she arrived at the mouth of the River Brazos after a passage of days. In coming over the bar she missed the channel, it having changed, & beat violently on the sand bank for three hours, but ultimately succeeded in getting over, and, though every exertion was made to keep her off, she drifted ashore hard and fast, where she still remains. The cargo was taken out with but little damage; and the passengers are all well and now in Texas.

*For the Texas Gazette.*

"Some books are lies frae end to end,
"And some great lies were never pennod;
"But this, that I am gaun to tell,
"Is true as that the Deil's in Hell,
———"Or Dublin City."

The voracious disposition and nature of the "*Turkey Buzzard*" is well known—Yet some *facts*, in relation this bird, have been detailed within my hearing, since my residence in this Province, that must excite the wonder of the brethern of this gormandizing biped, who take their *savory* meat in a more northern latitude. A gentleman of this place, a few weeks ago, being in search of his horses, chanced to kill a fine large buck; and as the practice is, with hunters, in such cases, he suspended the deer between two trees with its lower extremity several feet from the ground. In this situation he left his game and came home. On his return, which was within an hour and a half, he found the *bones* of his buck where he had left them, but they were completely stripped of hide, flesh, muscle and sinew—dry and smooth as a "hickory pole with the bark off." The hide had fallen to the ground and was not materially injured. The buzzards, who had thus uncerimoniously divested these bones of their outward covering, were seated quietly and contentedly on the branches of the neighboring trees, *picking their teeth*, and smiling, no doubt, at the disappointment of the amazed hunter.

On another occasion, a hunter came suddenly upon two deer lying down in the prairie; he fired and killed one—the other fled two or three hundred paces and stopped—the hunter pursued through the high grass and killed this one also—He then looked back, to the place where the first deer lay, and saw a number of these buzzards flying and alighting in that direction. Suspecting their purpose, he ran to his deer and frightened the plunderers away—they had, however, made good use of their time, and devoured the most of the carcass. Whereupon, (although truly astonishing, *yet true it is 'tis true*) these winged prowlers of the desert waste, took their course with rapid flight to the place where the other deer lay, and ere our hunter could reach the spot, and contend for his right, notwithstanding he had posted there with all due speed, his hungry adversaries had completely divided the spoil, leaving him the hide and bones. Our adventurer thought this *short work*, without knife or fork—and having some apprehensions that these hereditary proprietors of the prairies of Texas might have a relish, by way of *desert*, for some of the *sweet meat* that covered *his own joints*—he shouldered his rifle and made long strides for his cabin.

These, gentle reader are not "*Fish Stories*," nor "*Snake Stories*"—but real TURKEY BUZZARD STORIES!!! *THE TRAVELLER.*

COMMUNICATED.

Through the medium of a letter, from the City of Mexico, we have received the intelligence, that the Small-Pox is making its ravages in that metropolis: and by the influence of that fell disease, *it becomes* our painful duty, to record the death of another of our promising fellow citizens, ALBERT PETTIS, son of Mr. William Pettis of this town, accompanied Colonel A. Butler hence to Mexico, where he imbibed the disease, which on the 17th *ultimo*, at Huejutla, on his way to Tampico, terminated his mortal existence. In the death of this young man, by this dispensation of Divine Providence, his parents and relations are almost inconsolable, and this community has been deprived of a worthy and useful member.


## EDUCATION.

The subscriber has opened a SCHOOL, in this Town, for *the term of one year*, where will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar. Boarding can be had for children in a number of respectable families, on the most reasonable terms. The strictest attention to the improvement, manners and moral conduct of the pupils will be paid by the teacher, who solicits the patronage of a liberal public.

JAMES NORTON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830.

## CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, THAT HE HAS OPENED

# A Hat, Shoe, & Clothing Store,

In the house recently occupied by G. B. Cotton, as a Printing Office—where he offers his Goods at reduced prices *for Cash or Cotton.*

Feb. 27 J. W. MAYO.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *JOHN D. TAYLOR*, deceased, will present them duly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, within three months *from this date*, or they will be forever barred; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

*WALTER C. WHITE,* } Administrators.
*GEORGE M. PATRICK,*

Feb. 20—4

## Attention!

THE subscriber informs the public, that *Saturdays* and *Tuesdays* will be the days on which Indian Corn will be ground at his Mill. ☞ Bags which may not be branded, he will not hold himself responsible for.

Feb. 27 *JOHN CUMMINGS.*

## GENUINE LIQUOR STORE,

No. 76, ROYAL-STREET, BETWEEN THE BANK OF LOUISIANA AND POST-OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS:

WHERE Liquors ordered expressly from the London Docks and elsewhere, and well selected, will be offered for sale as imported, without preparing or adulteration, at a moderate trade profit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Monongahela Old Rye, do. Tuscaloosa old Rye & Barley do Vinegar, | by the demijohn. |
| Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, Rhenish and Oporto, do. French Wines and Cordials, London Porter & Burton Ale, | by the dozen bottles. |
| New-York Beer, Common Whiskey, | in barrels. |

Supplies of PORTER, ALE and CIDER, will be received from Philadelphia, and bottled with care by a person well versed in that branch of business.

Also, best HAVANA SEGARS.

Feb. 20. *THOMAS D. HAILES.*

NOTICE.—Benjamin Lindsey, Henry W. Johnson, George Tod, Isaac Foster, K. Hollingsworth, James A. E. Phelps, and those persons who are interested in labors of land, adjoining the upper part of the league belonging to the heirs of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased, on the west side of the Colorado River, (except Jesse Burnham) are hereby notified to appear, either in person, by agent or representative, before the Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Austin, at their next session, on the first Monday in March, 1830—to give information relative to the improvements made upon the several tracts of land, heretofore granted to them by government, in order to enable the Ayuntamiento to judge how far the Colonization Law has been complied with, for the purpose of reporting the same. And the several gentlemen who have petitioned to become grantees of the aforesaid lands, are also notified to appear at the same time and place.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,
THOS. BARNETT, President.
THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro. tem.
Austin, Feb. 2, 1830.

# BELLAIR.

THE fine blooded horse BELLAIR will stand the spring season, (commencing the first of March and ending the 31st of May) at the house of George Washington Singleton, on the San Bernard, at SIX DOLLARS THE SEASON, or TWELVE DOLLARS TO INSURE A FOAL, which will be received in cattle, delivered at the stand; at J. C. Peyton's, in the Town of Austin; at James W. Jones', Fort Settlement, or at Josiah H. Bell's, at Marion. All debts considered due at the expiration of the season.

BELLAIR is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, of fine form and action. His sire was a Genis, his dam a Diomede; and is undoubtedly the best horse in this Colony.

Corn will be furnished at the stand at 75 cents per bushel; and persons leaving mares with me will be charged nothing extra for attention to them.

Those who are desirous of raising fine horses, are invited to call and examine the Bellair. Those who may prefer to make payments in other property, than that mentioned above, will call on me, as I am disposed to accommodate as far as in power. Having purchased the Bellair, arrangements must be made with me personally.

OWEN H. STOUT.

Austin, February 6, 1830.

# Sale of Town Lots.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the first Saturday in March next, *ALL THE VACANT TOWN AND OUT LOTS*, in the Town of Austin, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Alcalde's office, upon a credit of six months. The conditions of the sale are—that each town lot purchased must have have a house erected upon it within one year—and each out lot must be enclosed by a fence within the same time, from the day of sale.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,
THOS. BARNETT, President.
THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro. tem.
Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

AT a meeting of the Ayuntamiento, held in the Town of Austin, on Monday, *the first day of February*, 1830—It was ordered and decreed, that from and after that time, if any hog or hogs be found running at large, without a mark over one year old, in Austin's Colony, that such hog or hogs shall be deemed the property of any person who may find and mark them; and that any person may seize and kill said hog or hogs with impunity.

By order of the Ayuntamiento,
THOS. BARNETT, President.
THOS. J. GAZLEY, Sec. pro. tem.
Austin, Feb. 1, 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of *White & Harris*, or to the subscriber individually, are requested to pay the same during my absence to *Mr. Joshua Fletcher*, who is authorised to give receipts. Those indebted to the late firm of White & Harris are informed that all debts due them, if not paid before the 1st April next, will, on that day, be put into the hands of the *Alcalde* for collection, without any exception.

WALTER C. WHITE.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830—9 4t

## FERRY.

THE subscriber having taken the FERRY at the Town of Austin, assures the public that every attention will be given to it. Persons crossing must *pay in hand*, as no credit can possibly be given.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Austin, Feb. 6, 1830-9tf

NO. 12. THE TEXAS GAZETTE. VOL. I.

## POETRY.

*For the Texas Gazette.*

### TO THE RIO BRAZOS.

s I gaze on thy course, thou quiet, lone river,
till pouring thy floods, on the pirate's dark wave;
think on the stream that is urging me ever,
'nward to the long quiet sleep of the grave.

think of the years that are gone—and forever,
/ith time's restless tide to oblivion's shore—
)f ties and affections which fate bade me sever,
)f parents and kindred, who meet me no more.

think of the follies that marked my career,
n life's blooming morn, when from virtue I stray'd;
)f a mother, whose voice I may never more hear,
'o soothe my lone bosom in sorrow's dull shade.

think of the friends in my youth I have known,
)f scenes of my childhood, to memory dear—
With the waning of years, they are faded and gone,
And the wanderer's gaze is dimed by a tear.

I think of the bright path that once lay before me,
Ambition's high promise, that pointed to fame;
And wildly the maniac thought rushes o'er me,
That years may but add to my grief or my blame.

Then flow on thou cold stream, to thy destiny's bourne,
Drift onward thy waves, to oblivion's sea;
Whilst I weep—for a few fleeting years may have worn,
From the memory of all, the last vestiges of me.

THE STRANGER.

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

### THE BURIAL OF COLUMBUS.*

It was a kingly pall—
No purple and gold, like an evening cloud,
On which the sun hath in glory bow'd,
Bow'd from his jewel'd hall;
But the banner and bending plume,
The censer and rich perfume,
Were of that One whose high renown
Were foully changed for a throne and crown.

Trial and toil were o'er;
Exulting and Hate, and the withering scowl
Of hot-tongu'd Malice, and Anger's howl,
Were still as the Dead Sea shore—
O Fame! this was thy victor hour,
Won'd not by spear or arm of power,
Nor bloody wreath, nor crimson brand—
Curses and glory, hand in hand.

Unfold the page of Time!
[illegible] ages sweep away:
[illegible] like a full-orb'd day,
[illegible] maps sublime—
[illegible]r, like twilight star,
[illegible] plumes, like foam afar
[illegible] as the sun just flings
[illegible] offerings.

[illegible] to his grave—
[illegible] the metre wall'd deep,
[illegible] faces as white winds sweep,
[illegible] the way.
[illegible] upon the throng,
[illegible] man bier along;
[illegible] appears [illegible]
[illegible] machinery.

[illegible] wat'ch'd
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

By thee recorded on his grave,†
In letters time will n'er erase—
His trophy and thine own disgrace.

Crown'd dust! and where art thou?
And where is the man whose life supplied
Worlds unto thee, whilst the King denied
The wreath to bind his brow?
King of the heartless heart! his name
Burns in the red right-hand of Fame,
'Tis stamped upon the ocean vast,
Graved on the Future by the Past.

Death was to him but life!
He on triumphing wing the while,
Fled all thy treachery, all thy guile,
The base ignoble strife,
But o'er his bier the plumes that shone
Had loftier glory than thine own;
Fame's mighty orb was o'er him spread,
Brightening the relics of the dead;
And memory, as she rolls in pride
The perish'd pomp of years aside
Beholds upon the surge, the surf,
His glorious presence marching forth,
One foot on Calpe's summit hoar,
The other on Veragua's shore;
"Lo! a new world!" the hero cried,
He found it, gave it thee, and died;
Whilst thou, dishonor'd scepter'd knave,
Gave, and it was all thou gav'st—a grave.

*See Irving's Life of Columbus.

†"For Leon and Castilo Columbus found a New World."

### ENIGMA.

Although I am ten I'm a fraction of six,
Though dwelling in mixtures the last thing to mix,
I'm a 26th part, and tho' it may stun,
My half is a hundred, my whole only one,
Tho' never in money, I'm paid with your tax,
I chop not with hatchets, but cut with an axe;
I'm ne'er found in trunks, nor the bottom of box,
And what is still stranger *the tail of a fox*,
I am at the head of fam'd Socrates' wife,
Who never without me got vex'd in her life.
Destroy me, no wife her dear hubby could coax,
No wag arrive at the end of his hoax;
And tho' you may think that I'm in a queer fix,
With Pluto I live on the edge of the Styx.
*I never am crabbed and yet I am cross,*
I cover the ilex, but am not its moss.
The heart of the vixen, the foot of minx,
Bees turn me to wax and I plaster the lynx;
Without me no damsel could braid flaxen locks,
I stick like a tick to the side of an ox;
I'm wove in the texture of each piece of satin,
And belong to the law when it is written in latin;
I am also the basis of decimal fractions,
And set the example of all worthy actions;
In fine I'm the last of the dear lovely sex,
And when I'm found I'll be found to perplex. Y.

*Bis de se.*—D. C. Fellow, committed suicide on the 19th ult. at Woburn, by putting his head directly in the way of a barrel of vinegar, which was rolled down the steps of his cellar. His skull was crushed to pumice.

Messrs. Moon & Gunn, of the Waterloo Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr. *Moon*, has changed his residence, and *Gunn* has gone *off*.

Married in Salem, Mr. *Louis Plum*, of Newark, to Miss *Eliza P. Lemon*, of Salem. This is certainly a fruitful union, but we hope none of the little *Plums* will inherit any of their mother's *acidity*.

For matrimony sweetens life;
In chang'd the *sourest* maids become,
They drop the *Lemon* in the wife,
And ever after cherish *Plum*.

TO RENT, for the Term of one year, THE *PLANTATION*, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Jackson, on Peach Creek. For terms apply to James Whiteside, Esq. at Austin, or the subscriber on the San Jacinto.
Jan. 15 [6t] H. JACKSON Executor.

FARMER'S HOTEL,
BY
JOSEPH WHITE,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *BOARDING HOUSE*, in the East end of the Town of Austin, near the Printing Office, where he will accommodate boarders either by the day or month. Transient persons will have every attention given both to themselves and their horses. His terms will be very moderate, and he hopes by assiduous attention to share a portion of public patronage.
JOSEPH WHITE.
Austin, 6 feb.—9tf

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Brazos, about 20 miles below this place, about the 1st of April, TWO NEGRO MEN, as follows:

WILL,

About 6 feet high, between 31 and 32 years of age; very black, has a smal scar on his forehead.

ADAM,

About 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; between 24 and 25 years of age, has lost about one half of the fore finger on the left hand; a little inclined to be yellow; looks sour. Any person returning said negroes to the subscriber, *shall receive the above reward*, or one hundred dollars for either. JOHN RANDON.
Austin, Feb. 6, 1830-9tf

200 PESOS SE OFRECEN,

PARA DOS NEGROS esclavos, que fugaron de su amo, en principios del mes de abril del pasado año de 1829—Uno de dichos negros se llama

WILL,

Cosa de 6 pies de alto, 31 a 32 años de edad, su color es muy negro y tiene una cicatriz en al frente. El otro se llama

ADAM,

Cosa de 5 pies 4 ó 5 pulgadas de alto, entre 24 y 25 años de edad, el dedo indice de la mano izquierda esta casi cortada, su color inclina a ser mulato, y tiene una mira acrimonia. Qualquiera persona que los entregara a su amo que vive cosa de 7 leguas abajo de esta villa, recibira dos cientos pesos ó cien pesos por qualquiero de ellos. JUAN RANDON.
Villa de Austin, el 6 de febrero de 1830.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Certificates of admission in the Colonies I am authorized by Government to settle, as also to transact any other business relative to the perfection of their titles, are informed that during my absence from this place, Mr. S. M. Williams, is authorized by me, to issue Certificates, and attend to all other matters connected with the location of Families.

The Surveyors have general instructions, to survey lands for those who have certificates of reception, as Settlers, and for no others—no attention or respect will be paid to settlements made by emigrants who do not report themselves in the manner stated in the notice of 20th November last.
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.
Jan 23.

TO RENT,
The Plantation, formerly occupied by James Tumlinson.—Also—The Plantation, formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Tumlinson, Colorado. WM. ROBINSON.
Jan. 30——tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write, and is somewhat acquainted with English grammar. Apply at this Office.